COMPRONISE EVIDENTLY THE ONLY THING THAT CAN STOP THE "SILVERY" FLOW OF TALK -SENATOR VOORHEES'S SURRENDER CASTS GLOOM OVER THE

HONEST NONEY CAMP. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TEINUNE. Washington, Sept. 7 .- A general relaxation of interest was clearly noticeable in the Senate today as a consequence of Mr. Voorbees's pointed surrender yesterday to the element in the Democratic ranks which is seeking to promote "party harmony" at the expense of all genuine and serious progress with the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. The triumph of Mr. Gorman's policy of strictly avoiding any effort to hasten a vote on the Voorhees bill by methods not consonant with the courtesy of the Senate' is well understood on both sides of the chamber to mean that the pres-"debate" will be prolonged for the rest of September certainly, unless in the mean time a of some sort can be arranged, the credit of which will properly go to the chairman of the Democratic "steering committee" and his immediate associates. According to previous announcement, Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, who has been for several years past Mr. Gorman's most trusted and efficient lieutenant, will speak tomorrow en the repeal bill, and his remarks may, may not, throw some light on the case and on the purposes of the Maryland Senator, who is new and has been from the start the real master of the situation in the Senate.

That the Republican friends of repeal have been greatly disappointed by Mr. Voorhees's failure to make good his promises of a "new era business" in the Senate goes without saying They were not consulted about the abrupt with drawal of the 11 o'clock session resolution yesterday, and naturally assume that their wishes and opinious are to go for little or nothing from this out in the conduct of the fight to pass the repeal bill. The prospect of an unchecked debate for at least several weeks to come has naturally had a depressing effect on the Senators who have up to this point been faithful in attendance in hope of speedily reaching a vote, and quorums will become more and more scant as the wear some and hopelessly dilatory discussion now in progress is permitted to run on without limitation.

The main incident of to-day's session was the exhaustion of Mr. Stewart's stock of oratory, after a steady flow of three days. The Nevada Senator intimated that there were still several phases of the question now under discussion which he had left untrenched upon, and on which he hoped to touch later in the debate. But even this ominous warning did little to check the general feeling of relief with which the temperary suspension of Mr. Stewart's wandering cloquence was received. Mr. Walthall, of Mississppi, spake early in the atternoon. He had been counted in the forcensts of the vote on the repeal now on one side and now on the other, and his speech left the existing doubt as to his position whelly removen. He made it plain enough in the course of his remarks that he still favored free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and did not approve of filibustering to prevent a vote on the pending bill. But whether or not he would support unconditional repeal in which he had left untrenched upon, and on vent a vote on the pending hill. But whether or not he would support unconditional repeal in the end he did not plainly say. The Missis-ippi cenator is likely, however, to vote in favor any and all amendments and "compromises sought to be saddled on the pending measure and to that extent he should be counted definitely

MR. STEWART ASTONISHES THE SENATE AFTER TALKING THREE DAYS HE SUDDENLY SAYS HE IS FINISHED-COMPROMISE IN THE AIR.

Washington, Sept. 7 .- Rumors of an impending and indispensable compromise on the bill to repea the purchasing clause of the Sherman act were in the lobbies and on the floor of the Senate to-day. The speech made by Mr. Walthall om Mr. Stewart had yielded the floor in spirit of accommodation) may have been an indication of the character and direction of such comwith the chairman of the Finance Committee in having speedy action on the bill-on condition llic policy in Mr. Voorhees's substitute be clothed in the forms and given the force not be done, and if it were done the bill could be passed in half the time it would otherwise take

The spirit of compromise was prevalent, and was evinced in several instances. In the first place, no obstacle was interposed in the way of taking up the Repeal bill an hour and a half before the time when it should come up as the unfinished bust-ness. Then Mr. Morgan (Dem. Ala.) intimated that after some conference with the chairman of the Finance Committee he would not make a motion. which he had intended to make, to take up his resolution for the appointment of a joint select conmittee on finance. Mr. Stewart's courtesy to Senator from Mississippi was a third instance After Mr. Walthall closed his speech the Nevada Senator resumed the floor and discoursed on the subject of silver up to a quarter past 4 o'clock. when he announced that, although there were several other branches of the subject which he desired to discuss, he would close his speech then. The most significant incident of the day's session took place at the close, when Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.), having given notice that he would address the Senate next Thursday, Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.)

suggested an earlier day, as Senators hoped to have a vote on the bill before Thursday. At 12.35 Mr. Voorhees moved to proceed to the consideration of the House bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Stewart. who was entitled to the floor to proceed with the third instalment of his speech (begun on Tuesday) expressed his willingness to forego his right until the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Walthali), who desired to address the Senate to-day, had concluded

Mr. Walthall expressed his readiness to co-operate with the chairman of the Finance Committee, who urged prompt action on the bill, and suggested that there was a simple mode of arriving at prompt ac tion. If the declaration of policy, he said, which the substitute contained were embodied in the form of an enactment, he believed that a vote could be reached in half the time. The people of the Southern States had no toleration for the idea that the ern States had no toleration for the idea that the party which that section had done so much to put in power could with propriety or impunity violate its vow by putting the country now on the single gold basis. He admitted that all the Democrats of Mississippi did not favor, as he did, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but those who favored single gold standard in that State were about as rare as the advocates of a high protective tariff. quoted Mr. Carlisle's declaration that the demonetization act of 1873 was the most gigantic erime of this or any other nation, and said that he found enough in the warnings of that speech to deter him from giving his sanction to any proposition tending in the direction of disorganization and distress for a single day. He wanted to see silver restored to its rightful place. He wanted to see how far a free coinage of silver bill at the present ratio would go of itself toward restoring parity

between the two metals. Mr. Stewart again took the floor and proceeded with his speech. He opened by reading extracts from to-day's "New-York World," "a paper," he said, "which gave the law to the Senate," although its editor was a foreigner, and from "The New York Herald," whose editor, "although born in this country, has resided abroad for the last quarter sumed to be more familiar with public sentiment United States than those who had lived here all their lives. The article in "The Herald" con-tained these words: "If Senator Stewart and his associates were wise they would cease their hafilibustering and yield at once to the inevitable. If they refuse to do so, the means will be found to sweep them out of the way." "There," said Mr. Stewart, with a wide sweep of the arm and a contemptuous casting aside of the paper, "is another voice from acro-

on the silver question; quoted from his autobiog-raphy in the Congressional Directory, how, soon after entering the Senate, he had "addressed that body in favor of the free coinage of silver" and read voluminous extracts from that speech to prove Voorhees's devotion (at that time) to the

called attention to the absence of a quorum-there being present probably not more than twenty Senators. The roll was called, Senators flocked in from the cloak rooms and afty-seven of them an

Stewart resumed the floor and said that he had not given way for a roll-call of the Senate in order to have Senators hear him, but he did hope that Senators on the other side of the question would not fillbuster and try to break up a quorum. "We are all opposed," he said, "to filibustering, and want to go on with business." He gave the votes in the Senate on "three free coinage in which Mr. Voorhees's name appeared among in which Mr. Voorhees's name appeared amon, the 'yeas.' Next he read extracts from the metro politan papers of 182 to show that the tariff and the "Force bill" were the overshadowing issue in the Presidential campaign. Then the letter from Mr. Powderly trepresenting the labor element of the country) to President Cleveland on the subject of bimetallism was sent up to the clerk's desk to be read, in order, as Mr. Stewart said that it might be printed in "The Record," "as parof this great debate." The clerk had not go to be read, in order, as Mr. Stewart said, it might be printed in "The Record," "as part this great debate." The clerk had not got high the first paragraph of the letter before absence of a quorum was again suggested—time by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.), The roil call yed the presence of forty-nine Senators, and reading of Mr. Powderly's letter was resumed he clerk.

Stewart was still holding the floo 14:15 Mr. Stewart was still holding the floor Daniel (Dem., Va.) went over and whispere-ord in his ear, when, to the astonishment of al a word in his ear, when, to the astonishment of all, he announced that he would now close his speech. "There are several branches of the subject which I have not yet touched, and which I wish to speak upon, but I will close this speech here."

"Does the Senator conclude." Mr. Voorhees asked, with an incredulous manner.

"Yes," was the reply.

"There is," said Mr. Voorhees, "a large amount of executive business to be transacted. I move that the Senate proceed to that business."

e proceed to that business."
me," said Mr. Daniel, "to give notice that

"Permit me," said Mr. Daniel, "to give notice that I desire to make some remarks on this subject next Thursday."

"A good many Senators here," Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said, "hope to be able to have a vote upon this bill before next Thursday, and I suggest that the Senator from Virginia fix an earlier day."

"Notice has been given for all the intervening days." Mr. Daniel said, "but if there is a possibility of a vote before Thursday I will address the Senate on an earlier day."

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and at 5 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE OUTCOME OF THE SENATE " DEBATE "

TASKS BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEES-A NEW CURRENCY SCHEME-BILLS INTRODUCED

-CHINESE DEPORTATION.

Washington, Sept. 7.-Both houses of Congre are rapidly approaching the condition depicted in man of this committee. I con Sheridan's play, where everybody has hold of some-provai and at his suggestion. body else and each one is afraid to let go. There is not even a dim vista of a probable outcome to which the leaders display in bringing the question to a sharply defined issue adds to the growing feelng of uncertainty as to the result, and gives strength to the trimmers who are advocating a Stewart, with his aids-Messrs, Morgan and Tellerin tilibustering oratory. Divided counsels among ent of any heroic means to get down to business, but the patience of the Senate is becoming worn by trituration.

Now that the introduction of bills is in order and their reference to committees has put all the committees of the House on a working basis, the policy folded. The Committee on Appropriations has al it reported has become a law. The Ways and Means Committee has a much more serious matter to undertake in devising means to make revenues and expenditures balance. Already various antagonistic propositions have been submitted. All facions agree that more money is needed in the Treasury. The division will come upon any propodtion to provide that money, and any such discusion will unde ibtedly renew the contest in the House men will favor the issue of bonds, and the silver men the issue of certificates based upon the seign iorage of the silver already in the Treasury. Three separate bills with this latter end in view have been prepared for introduction in the House.

Among the many currency schemes the newest is that proposed by Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina. The bill which he attempted to introduce in the House yesterday for the enlargement of the volume of currency and the distribution of the same provides that upon the demand of any State the Treasury be directed to Issue Government notes, which notes shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and shall be non-interest bearing; and an amount of said notes not to exceed \$30 per capita shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be issued to such tisements and paragraphs cupper to the Secretary the lawful bonds of the State to the full amount of Government notes demanded, and such bonds shall be taxable at the rate of 1 per cent, said taxes to be covered into the Treasury before April 1 of each year by the proper State authorities; said bonds to fall due at the piration of twenty years from their date. Each State to which the notes may be issued shall make provision for the distribution of the same as it may deem best for the welfare of the inhabitants

At the close of the session of the House yesterday teen joint resolutions were presented for reference to the proper committees. The measures embody propositions of all characters. Among the most important are the following: By Mr. Mercer, of Nebraska-To establish postal savings banks and to encourage small savings. By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama—Placing cotion or other materials suitable for baling cotton on the free list; to establish a marine hospital at Florence, Ala. By Mr. Tucker, of Virginia—Placing binding twine on the free list. By Mr. Geary, of California—To provide for the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Union and Central Pacific railroads; to admit coal and iron free of duty. By Mr. Simpson, of Kansas—Repealing the act of 1873, which made the gold dollar the unit of value. By Mr. Robbins, of Alabama—For the total repeal of the internal revenue laws. By Mr. Clarke, of Alabama—To provide for the free delivery and collection of mails in rural districts. By Mr. McLaurin, of South Carolina—A joint resolution authorizing the issue of \$125,000,000 of Treasury notes under the acts of 1862-63.

Secretary Carilsle, Attorney-General Olney, Assistant Secretary Hamilin, Senator White, of California, and Congressman Geary, of California, have been in consultation during the last few days as to what means are at the disposal of the Government to carry out the Geary law as to the deportation of Chinese in the United States who failed to comply with the provisions of the Government, in view of the decision of the Government, in view of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and the decisions rendered in conformity thereto, especially the one rendered by Judge Ross, of California, has decided to execute the law as far as the means at hand, about \$15,000, will permit. The total cost, in case all the unregistered Chinese are deported, is estimated at about \$7,000,000.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA

AUTHORITIES OF BOTH COUNTRIES WILL CO-OPERATE. Washington, Sept. 7 .- Colonel Stump, Superin-

endent of Immigration, telegraphs that he has effected amicable arrangements with the Canadian Government, the steamship lines and the railroads for the better protection of the United States from violations of the immigrant law. Superintendent Stump is now in Canada on this mission, which has been most successful and only awaits the formal acquiescence of Secretary Carlisle before it is put into effect. A rough draft of what the United States deemed wise in the matter of immigrants coming from Canada and the restriction this Government wanted placed on them was in has gone over these restrictions in detail with the officials of the Canadian Government and the steamboat and railroad lines. These restrictions provide for confining the ports of entry in this country to six, at which immigrants landed in anada from Europe can cross over into the United States instead of coming in as now at all ports of entry. This provision enabled the United States immigrant inspectors thoroughly to concentrate their efforts on given places at given times, as the railroad and steamboat lines agree to inform l'nited States inspectors when to expect a consignment of immigrants. The importance of thi arrangement can hardly be overestimated, as it will enable United States inspectors to inspect each immigrant so as to see that he is not diseased and is not a pauper, and also to collect from hi the head tax, which the United States frequently loses from immigrants coming by the way of Canada. Nearly all the undesirable immigrants that have in recent years entered the United States have come by the way of Canada, where for obvious reasons the thorough inspection service in operation at the principal ports on the Atlantic seaboard does not obtain.

Chairman Wilson, whose sense of the humorous of ludicrous is less keen than that of some of his colleagues, repeatedly shook with the merriment which he vainly tried to suppress, and his Democratic associates appeared to enjoy the fun as thoroughly as though it was not had at the expense of a semi-official envoy of the Treasury De

The cause and victim of the unrestrained hilarity that so suddenly and unexpectedly broke into the serious proceedings of the day and repeatedly threw everybody present, except the victim and his employer, into convulsions of laughter, was John F. Preston, of Baltimore, who said that he was a Mr. Preston is a rather small but exeedingly nervous person, with a strong tendency and desire toward the tragic in manner, gesture and voice. In a tragedy tone he began by saying:

"I appear before you, gentlemen, by the invitation of the honored chairman of this committee and in accordance with the desire and suggestion and at the instance of Secretary Carlisle," "Do you appear as the representative of

Treasury Department?" asked Mr. Burrows. Not in an official capacity, but at the suggestion of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hamlin, before whom I laid the document which I hold in my hand and which he transmitted to the chair man of this committee. I come with his full ap

In a grandiloquent voice, and with as impressive an air as Sim Tappertit was wont to assume momentous occasions, Mr. Preston continued; "I come also in behalf of and as the representa

tive of sixty-odd millions of people. "You represent the 'odd' millions principally, esume," dryly interjected Mr. Reed, who wa listening with open mouth as well as ears, and an expression of rapt attention. He then moved that the orator be allowed to omit his exordium and peroration. Mr. Hopkins, however, insisted that Mr. Preston should not be deprived of the privilege of ornamenting his facts with the rich and rare flowers of fancy and rhetoric which he had culled

The fun soon become fast and furious. By din of direct questions the Republican members extracted from Mr. Preston the information that he is an attorney who has been employed by certait importers of otlcioth to appear before the Secretary of the Treasury and the Ways and Means mittee and submit arguments in behalf of an amendment, which he said is approved by Secretary of the Treasury, the duty on oilcloth worth not exceeding 25 cents a square yard from 10 per cent ad valores to 10 per cent. His expenses and professional fee on account of these services are paid by the importers, as appeared from his answer to the que "Are you paid by the importers or by tax-ridden masses whom you say you also repre-

The reply, which began in a faint, halting tor and ended in a tragic one, a companied by a smar blow upon his left breast with his right hand and a posture of defiance, was:

"I am paid by the importers and the approval of my own conscience." As nobody applauded this declaration-not ever emocratic member of the committee-Mr. Reed humanely suggested that the words "great ap-

be inserted at this point. Messrs, Burrows and Dalzell succeeded in elic that Mr. Preston knew nothing about the oilcloth industry or the operation of the tariff laws relating thereto, except from his em-The latter consisted of certain advernais which related to improvements in machinery used in the manufacture of oileloth, of a copy of the Reform Club's tariff bill, and a quotation from Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Preston read with great Thomas G. Shearman. Mr. Preston read with great gusto a list of the American manufacturers of oil-cloth, giving the commercial rating of each, and showing that their credit is good. He dwelt with special emphasis upon the awful fact that the firm of Deborah Powell & Sons, of Lansingbury, N. Y., the ploneer oilcloth manufacturers of the United

seventy-six years ago, is now rated at \$1,000,000.
"The firm began with nothing and the first oil cloth was made in the shade of a tree in a door yard, and to-day it is worth a million," exclaimed Mr. Preston, after he had found the right paragraph in his manuscript, in a tone which showed how deeply he had been stirred by contemplation of the enormity of the crime that he described He dwelt, too, upon another beinous offence of which the oilcloth manufacturers of this country have been guilty. It appears that they have actually bought labor-saving machinery and set it up in their factories in order still more severely to goad and oppress the "tolling masses" whom Prestor represents. Still worse, one of the manufacturers had the audacity to offer a standing reward of \$50,000 to any genius who would invent a machine that would print patterns on linoleum and assign the patent to him, and this same "robber baron had brutally declared that if he should succeed in getting such a machine he would hold and control the patent. One would suppose that audacity had exhausted itself in such a declaration, but it appears that this same enemy of his kind actually succeeded in his fiendish purpose, and not content with setting up two of the machines in his factory, has actually doubled the number and added still more heavily to the burdens of his tax-ridden countrymen wh use oilcloth by reducing the cost of the article to a lower figure than was ever known before. To expose clearly the enormlty of this man's crime against the 'sixty odd millions," Mr. Preston gave his hearers the benefit of some computations which would have wrought Colonel Mulberry Sellers into a franci of admiration, and before which the "eye-water" speculation would have faded into insignificance Preston's figures showed that the four machine alone are capable of turning out no less than 50.

FUN AT A TARIFF HEARING.

THE PROCEEDINGS ENLIVENED BY AN UNCONSCIOUS HUMORIST.

MR. PRESTON AND HIS TRAGIC MANNER KEEP THE COMMITTEE IN AN UPEDAR-OIL GLOTHS THE SUBJECT OF DIS USSION.

[AT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 7.—Robody who attended the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon will complain that it was dull or tedious, and the Democratic members of the committee who were absent missel a rare and unique entertainment. The preparation of a tariff bill, even when Mr. Springer is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is usually regarded as a rather serious matter, and the contemplation and consideration of various rates of duty, specific and and valorem and mixed, on a great variety of articles, as well as the efforts to harmonize conflicting and contradictory statisties of production, importation, prices and wages, are not tasks to be treated lightly. Under the pressure of great and unprecedented provocation, however, the members of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the committee to-day yielded, and for an hour of the pressure of the humorous or ludderous is less keen than that of some of his disclosured to the prevent frauds upon the revenue which are an incident of the advalorem system of ludderous is less keen than that of some of his value of the yearly output is estimated at about \$7,000,000. The manufacturers would greatly prefer specific to ad valorem duties, both for their own protection and to prevent frauds upon the revenue which are an incident of the ad valorem system of duties. Business has become abjusted to the present tariff and a material reduction would cause heavy losses to the manufacturers, and great distress and hardship among the persons employed in the industry. Wages of button makers are much higher in this country than in England or Germany, about three times as high as in the latter country, and twice as high as in England. Mr. Johnson, representing a Boston stationery manufacturing firm, submitted some interesting statements in regard to that industry, and advocated a reclassification and rearrangement of the tariff provisions relating thereto. He criticised the substitution of ad valorem rates with a progressive increase of duties on note paper, envelopes, etc., irrespective of cost or quality, and advocated the substitution of ad valorem rates with a progressive increase of duties on the more expensive grades. In addition to the hearings heretofore mentioned in these dispatches, the Vollowing have been granted: September 8, William Wilkins, Baltimore, curled hair; and Joseph Merfield & Co., leaf tobacco. September 13, National Furniture Association, glass; and John P. Eberhardt, window glass, September 14, American Pocket Cutlery Company. September 15, Manufacturers' Club, Philadelphia, hosiery and knit goods. September 16, Hugh Fox, hops; W. W. Skiddy, dyestuffs and chemicals, and J. H. Brewer ia, Manufacturers Club, Philadelphia, hosiery and kuit goods. September 16, Hugh Fox, hops; W. W. Skiddy, dyestuffs and chemicals, and J. H. Brewer and others, Trenton, N. J., pottery. September 29, J. Seaver Page, paints; Hugh N. Camp. lead: Coats Thread Company, thread; Williamatte Company, yarns and spool cotton; Clark Thread Company, thread, and Yonkers Carpet Manufacturers, carpets.

ASKED TO ENLIGHTEN CONGRESSMEN. Chicago, Sept. 7 .- Henry Latzko, president of the Board of Imperial Austrian Jurors, and a member of the Austrian World's Fair Commission, has been invited to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Tuesday, to give the committee the benefit of his experience in the manufacture distribution of textile fabrics, as related to the tariff question. Mr. Latzko is the owner of large factories at Brunn, Austria, and has dealt ex-tensively with the United States for twenty-five years. He is the first foreigner who has ever been invited to Washington on such a mission.

THE DIRECTORS CONDEMMED.

TRONG WORDS FROM THE DEPOSITORS OF THE SUSPENDED COMMERCIAL BANK.

NOLVENCY DECLARED TO BE DUE TO FRAUDU LENT ADMINISTRATION-REPORT OF THE

Strong language in condemnation of the directo depositors of the suspended Compercial Bank at their adjourned meeting last ever ing in Haviland Hall, Brooklyn, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the first meeting or Monday evening to consult with the receiver an pank officials. Owing to the shower the attend ance was smaller than at the first meeting. chairman, C. A. Haviland, called for the report of the committee, and it was read by Richard Drant. It embodied the facts already published in regard to the conferences held with Receiver Dyk man and President Keeney and set forth that the plan of resumption was no further advanced than t was the day the bank suspended. was trying to get the securities sent to the Bank f New-York to the amount of \$31,000 for a loan of 549,000. The list was receipted for the day before he suspension and was made up of the earliest maturing paper. The directors' names were on the paper for \$30,000. What the leavings would amount o after the Bank of New-York got its \$49,000 could

The receiver had \$34,000 in cash on hand. After hearing the report Colonel D. T. Lynch moved that the committee be discharged, as it had dition of the bank, as disclosed to the committee was "awful rotten." he said. The case of General Claassen looting his bank in New-York was nothing to this case. It was far beyond anything that had States, which began to make that article in 1817, ever before happened in Brooklyn. The depositors had nothing.

mittee had not yet consulted with the Attorney-General of the State to ask him to proceed either criminally or civilly against the bank officials. Horace Graves, one of the three lawyers repremittee be continued, and made a statement of the law bearing upon the matter. He said that any expert examination of the books would show that the bank had been insolvent for three years. The Bank Superintendent, Mr. Preston, had criticised it for that period, but had accepted the assurances of the directors in regard to worthless securities This chronic insolvency had resulted from the former management. The directors had known of it, and had charged it to the cashier. But it had been plainly neglect of duty on the part of the directors and on the part of the Superintendent of Banks that business was continued. There had also been suspicious manipulation of assets. the cashier had transferred bonds belonging to President Keeney as security without authority, but he thought this was put forward so that they might be a preference over the claims of depositors. The directors had not exercised ordinary care in the discharge of their duties, but had shown gross inattention to neglect of reasonable supervision of the affairs of the bank. The continuance of business after insolvency was a fraud, for they had taken money with no prospect of repayment. They had intensified their liability by declaring dividends when there were no profits, and these could be recovered. It was a question whether the Superintendent of Banking was not liable for this money by reason of neglect of duty. It was the duty of the receiver to push all claims with dili-

of admiration, and before which the speculation would have faded into insignificance. Preston's figures showed that the four machines alone are capable of turning out no less than 3,400,000 square yards of ollcloth in 300 working days. Mr. Burrows thought this must be a mistake, and that Preston probably mean 50,400,000 square acres, and Mr. Reed suggested that square miles would sound better than square yards, and probably be as accurath. The victim appeared nettled, and extended in a Richard III tone that he wanted the committee to understand that he "did not make these statements haphazard," and was rewarded with shouts of merriment that fairly shook the testing of the spacious committee-toom.

Mr. Payne suggested that a reduction of the duty to lope reent, as Preston, with the approval of the Socretary of the Treasury, had suggested, might drive American manufacturers out of business and destroy the industry in which they are engaged, whereat the Baitmore importers' attorney shouted.

"Well, let the factories close; shut them up. The closing of them would be of the utmost unity portance. Irroportations would increase enormously, and the Government would obtain large revenues for its support.

Chairman Wilson tried several times to persuade Preston to curb his fancy and restrain his eloquence and confine himself to facts, but the latter was unable to do so on account both of the paucity of his facts and the exuberance of his fancy. The size of the county of the space of the county of the state of the providence of the county of the fact and the exuberance of his fancy. The size of the county of the fact and the county of the fact and the exuberance of his fancy. The high the county of the fact and the exuberance of his fancy. The size of the county of the fact and the exuberance of his fancy. The high the county of the same of the providence of the size of the county of the fact that the every high the county of the fact that there were notes of the county of the size of the county of the size of the county

MAY BOMBARD RIO JANEIRO. CHOLERA APPEARS IN LONDON.

PORTED.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID TO BE UNABLE TO PRE-VENT AN ATTACK ON THE CAPITAL-TELE-

GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION CUT OFF. Rome, Sept. 7 .- The Brazilian Minister to Italy has informed Premier Giolitti that the Brazilian squadron has revolted, and that the Government, although strong enough to preserve public order, will not be able to prevent the bombardment of ttio Janeiro.

The Italian craiser Dogali, now at Bahia, has been ordered to proceed at once to Rio Janeiro to protect the Italian residents.

London, Sept. 7.—The Brazilian Government has stopped all general communication by wire with Europe.

The Brazilian Minister at Rome, who haster nform the Government to which he is accredited that his own Government is threatened by a revolu movement, must be a queer diplomat. Usually Ministers and Consuls are rather inclined to discredit any reports unfavorable to the country which they represent abroad until such reports are confirmed by official advices from home. An insur rection may have been started by some naval in Brazil, but the extraordinary channe through which it is announced justifies any doubts which may be entertained in regard to the veracity of the alarming report.

It is true that since the overthrow of the Empire in 1889 some Brazilian officers and politicians have thought to profit by the establishment of a repub-lican form of government, for the satisfaction of their ambitious and selfish schemes, thus reducing their country to the level of the small Centra and South American Republics where revolution is chronic. Admiral Vandenkolk, who helped General Da Fonseca in dethroning Dom Pedro II and who was deceived in his expectation to be elected President, is one of those naval or military poli-ticians mentioned above. He recently joined the revolutionists of Rio Grande do Sul, was captured and is about to be tried for high treason. It may be that some of his fellow-officers in the navy have resorted to a pronunciamento in order save him by overthrowing the Government which desires to punish the rebel ex-Admiral. But hardly probable that the majority of the Brazilian naval officers who revolted agains dictatorship finally assumed by Fonseca placed in power the actual Presi-Peixoto, would rise agains a man of their choice, who has governed according to the constitution. Unfortunately some jealousy prevails between the army and the navy, as was shown recently by the publication of a pamphlet which violently arraigned the whole corps of naval affairs, apropos of the loss in the Red Sea of the cruiser Almirante Barroso, well known in New-York, where she was for some weeks in 1885 and 1891. In order to put a stop to the bickerings between the navy and the army some patriotic Brazilians have suggested that the Government should be intrusted exclusively to civilians. Senhor Sampalo, a Deputy, proposed that the Naval Club, so influential in Brazil, should unite with the leaders of the military party to require from the legislative body a law by which any officer who might devote himself to politics should be compelled to resign his military or naval functions.

The Brazilian Navy comprises, according to the estimates for the budget of 1894, about 5,200 sailors, 2,000 apprentices, 500 machinists or engineers, and a numerous body of officers. a man of their choice, who has governed according

THE GOVERNMENT MAY INTERFERE. SECRETARY GRESHAM OFFERS TO MAKE A GEN

ERAL DIPLOMATIC REMONSTRANCE AGAINST

James A. Scrymser, the president of the Mexican Telegraph-Cable Company, received yesterday a telegram from the agent of the company at Buenos Ayres, saying that there had been a revolt at Rio Janeiro by the Brazilian Naval fleet stationed there. Private advices which Mr. Scrymser received yeserday confirmed this report. Later in the day he received word that telegrams to another place than Rio Janeiro would be received. On this acount Mr. Scrymser said that he believed that Janeiro. The secretary of the Coffee yesterday informed the Secretary of State at Washington of the suspension of telegraph business be tween this country and Brazil. In reply the fol-

No specific discrimination against Americans citizens or trade in Brazil being alleged, an independent profest against the suspension of cable messages would be of doubtful utility if the measure has been adopted for defensive purposes. But, if desired by New-York merchants, Minister Thomps on can be instructed to concur in a general diplomatic remonstrance against the burdensome interference with the foreign commerce of Brazil. In reply to this telegram the secretary of the ex

change was instructed to send The Coffee Exchange, on behalf of the New-York merchants interested in trade with Brazil, respectfully ask that the United States Minister at Rio Janeiro be instructed in accordance with the suggestion contained in the closing sentence of

YORKSHIRE MINERS RIOTING.

THEY SEIZE A TOWN, WRECK MANY BUILDINGS AND RESIST THE MILITARY.

London, Sept. 7.-Striking miners in Yorkshire who have been skirmishing with the police and troops in several districts since Monday, began last night a campaign of open violence and continued it to-day. They have wrecked the offices of Lord Masham's colliery at Featherstone, have driven off the officials and are in sole possession of the town, The police, who tried to hold back the rioters, were attacked with clubs and stones and were put to flight. Troops have been sent to Featherstone to restore order.

More than 5,000 strikers have marched over into the Llanelly district, and have seized the offices of several collieries. Many of the buildings have been wrecked, and those left whole have been occupied by the strikers. The mine officials have been ex-pelled. More than 500 cottages of non-unionist minearly this morning to blow up a manager's house.

Dragoons are out scouting for the rioters and

Dragoons are out scouting for the rioters and have dispersed many incipient mobs. The miners have fought back and not a few have been injured in the encounters with the troops. Many miners have been arrested.

There was a strikers' riot near Sheffield to-day. A mob of strikers set fire to several coal wagons standing at a railway station and demolished the coal agents' offices. The riot was quelled by soldiers. Similar rioting is geported in the Dewsbury, Eurstall, Rotherham and Nottingham districts.

REPAIRS ON THE CAMPERDOWN FINISHED. Maita, Sept. 7 .- The temporary repairs on the bat-

tle-ship Camperdown, which was damaged in collision with Admiral Tryon's flagship Victoria off Tripoli last June, were finished yesterday. The Camperdown will leave the docks to-day, will be manned by the crew of the Orion and will then sail for England.

LORD ABERDEEN ON CANADA'S FUTURE London, Sept. 7.-The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Governor-General of Canada, was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor of Liverpool to-day before embarking on the steamship Sardinian for Montreal. In his speech the Earl said that he looked to Canada's future hopefully; that his office as representative of the Queen implied strict impartiality in the recognition of divergences of opinion, and that whatever his own political views

LOATH TO GIVE UP BULL-FIGHTING.

Paris, Sept. 7.-The whole district round Biarritz, the summer resort on the Bay of Biscay, has been roused to indignation by the report that the Government will suppress bull-fighting in France. The bulls have been bought and the toreadors have been engaged for a fight in Bayonne, five miles from Biarritz, on September 17, and if the Government interferes there will be riots. The Government is between two fires, as any hesitation to abolish bullfights will involve it in trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The presi dent of the society has already given notice that it will prosecute Premier Dupuy for permittting recent buil-fights in Dax, near Bayonne.

EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASH-INGTON AND THE B. & O. R. R. Special train of vestibule coaches will leave Jersey Central Station, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, 8:30 a. m., September 6 and 12; arrive Chicago 4:30 p. m. next day, 317 round trip, good ten days. Ticket offices, 172, 415 and 1,140 Broad-way.

REVOLT IN THE BRAZILIAN NAVY RE A HOUSE OF COMMONS CHARWOMAN DIES FROM THE DISEASE

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN BY THE SANITARE AUTHORITIES-ONE MORE DEATH AT HULL

-THE BHINE OFFICIALLY DECLARED TO BE INVECTED-RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

London, Sept. 7.-The first keen anxiety on account of the cholera has been noticeable here today. This afternoon it was reported that a charwoman employed in the House of Commons had died this morning of a disease with choierain

As soon as the House of Commons was ready for general business, Mr. Asquith, the Home Secre-tary, was questioned concerning the case. He replied that the health officers had made a hasty examination of the body, but would not then undertake to pronounce the case Asiatic cholera, although they regarded the symptoms as suspicious. microscopical examination made by the physi-

clans of the Local Government Board revealed the fact that the woman died of Asiatic cholera. The house in which she lived was occupied by six familles. All the inmates were removed from the house to-day and the strictest precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the dis Sanitary experts inspected the Houses of Parliament this evening. The House of Commons, with

all the corridors, committee rooms, etc., will be dis infected during the night. A seaman on board a vessel from Rotterdam now at Tynemouth, was stricken with cholers this

morning and was removed to a hospital. Sanitary Inspector Dogherty was stricken with Asiatic cholera in Hull this morning and was taken to the hospital. There was one death from

cholera in Hull to-day. Berlin, Sept. 7.-The Rhine has been officially proclaimed to be infected with cholera, and bathing in it has been forbidden. All the public baths along its banks have been ordered to close, and the authorities of all towns in the Rhine Valley have been instructed to adopt stringent measures to prevent the use of river water for domestic pur-

In Tilsit, on the Niemen, in East Prussia, 155 cases of dysentery and nineteen deaths have been reported. In the dragoon regiment stationed at Insterburg, East Prussia, forty-three men are ill

Suez, Sept. 7.-Seven seamen who shipped at Swansea, Wales, on the steamship Etna, for Red Sea ports, have died of cholera. The Etna carried

a large number of Mecca pilgrims. Between 200 and 300 of these pilgrims died on the ship.

Tunis, Sept. 7.—The cholera spreads rapidly in Tozer and Neft, on the west shore of Lake Al Sibkan. Two hundred fresh cases have been found

in the two towns in the last twenty days. Washington, Sept. 7.-The report of Thomas Heenan, United States Consul at Odessa, Russia which reached the Marine Hospital Service to-day, which reached the Marine hospital which reached the Marine hospital solution of affairs in that country. He says that the official builetin for the week ended August 12 shows there had been 1.133 cases of cholera and 758 deaths in the various governments of European Russia, and that it was admitted by the officials that cholera had again broken out at Baku, Stavopol, Astrachan, and other points along the Volga River, Cholera is again epidemic in Russia, and exists in thirty different and widely separated governments. The governments infested by the plague are Moscow, Bessarabla, Vladimir, Volhynia, Viatha, Pensa Grodno, Rodolia, Ekaterinslov, Keff, Nijni, Novgorod, Orel, Simbrisk, Kharkoff, Kazan, Samara, Warsaw, Ufa, Kherrow, Poltrava, Minskyaroslav, the Dow country and other districts. The city of Odessa, Mr. Heenan says, has thus far escaped, but even the most sanguine do not expect a continuation of this good fortune. In the government week fifty cases and eighteen deaths.

This morning news was received of the first case of cholera in Egypt. It was found in the Alexandria luzaretto.

To-day the territory of the United States is shows an starming condition of affairs in that

case of cholera in Egypt.

Alexandria lazaretto.

To-day the territory of the United States is absolutely free of any suspicious cases either of cholera or yellow fever.

VESSEL OWNERS WIN THEIR FIGHT Salem, Mass., Sept. 7.-The vessel owners' com-

bine has won its fight with the coal magnates, and the latter have agreed to the demand of 75 cents a ton from Philadelphia, and 85 cents from Baltimore, and as a result the vessels which have been tied up along the coast have been ordered to coal ports. Two have already sailed from Salema

CALEDONIAN CLUB ANNUAL SPORTS.

The Caledonian Club held its thirty-seventh annual comes yesterday at Washington Park. Avenue A and Sixty-ninth-st. The shrill music of the pipes and the gay cos-tumes of the Highland laddles made a fetching combina-Probably 10 000 persons witnessed the games, unusually well managed and finely contested. results follow:

Blast drossed Highlander, won by James Atchison, ? Y. C. C.; scotch reel, won by J. R. Lamb, Brooklyn C. C. nrowing heavy hammer, Gideon Pervie, distance, 98 feet 5 inches: tossing cubes, G. Perrie, 40 feet 10 miches putting the light stone, G. Perrie, 46 feet 6% inches: R putting the light stone, G. Perrie, 46 feet 64, inches; 100 vards ron, open, T. Burrowê, Worcester, 101.5 seconds; hop, step and jump, J. P. Warson, Toronto, 47 feet 24 inches; 100.yards run, for members, E. Fraser, II 3.5 sect, hitch and kiek, Owen O'Nelll, 8 feet 104, inches; 880-yard run, Steve Farrell, 2 minutes 89 seconds; one-mile run, P. Priddy, 4 minutes 38 seconds; running rump, J. P. Watson, 22 feet by inch; water-pail race, one inches 100 per 100 Thistles"; three-mile run, Peter Priddy, time 18 minutes 24 1-5 seconds; Highland fling, for boys and girls under 24 1.5 seconds; Highland fling, for boys and girls under fifteen, Ida Loutiti; 440-yard run. Steve Farrell, the 53 1.5 seconds; 220-yard race, for members' sons under twelva years, Georgee Simpson, time 37 2.5 seconds; bugpipe competition. John Mackenzie, N. Y. C. C.; three-mile walk. E. McDonald, time 23 minutes 57 3.5 seconds; standing high jump. W. P. Scott, 4 feet 11 inches; nembers' scratch mile run, Evan Fraser, time 5 minutes 7 seconds; broadsword dance, W. S. Sorlie; 220-yard seck race, W. Irving, time 1 minute 1 3.5 seconds; Highland fling one, W. Cameron; five-mile run E. C. McClefland. fling, open. W. Cameron; five-mile run E. C. Mcclelland, time 26 minutes 45 seconds; running high jump, open. Owen O'Neill; 220-yard open hurdle race, Steve Farrell time 30 2-5 seconds; 220-yard members' hurdle race, W living, time 36 4-5 seconds.

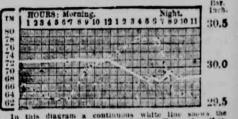
## THE WEATHER REPORT.

STORM CENTRE COMING FROM THE GULF. Washington, Sept. 7 .- The storm in the Gulf has moved orthward to New-Orleans, the pressure having fallen 42 in twenty four hours at that point, causing steep gradi-ents and gales in the northeast semicircie. A second low pressure area has remained nearly stationary north of Mostana, a pressure of 29.32 being reported from Mod-cine Hat. An area of high pressure is central of the South Atlantic coast, and a second is central over Lake Superior. Rain has fallen in the lower lake region, New-England, the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature has fallen in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper likes: it has risen in the extreme Northwest and has remained nearly stationary elewhers.

DETAILED FORECAST TO-DAY

For Maine, showers, clearing Friday afternion or night in western perion; southeast gales, shifting to northwest. For New-Hampshire and Vermont, showers to night, followed by fair; winds becoming northwest. For Eastern New-York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair; northwest gales, diminishing. For New-Jersey, Eastern Penneylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, showers; slightly cooler; variable winds, high on the coast. Maryland and the District of Canada and the coast. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio generally fair; cooler in southern portions; variable winds. For Western New York, generally fair; north winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS



In this diagram a continuous white line son changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's cording barometer. The broken line represents to perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy. Tribune Office, Sept. 8, 1 a. m .- The weather yes teriory was fair till carly evening, when the edge of a thunder shower passed over the city. The temperature, which had risen in the afternoon, accompanied by increasing humidity, suddenly dropped 14 degrees. During the dai it ranged between 62 and 77 degrees, the average (INS) being 3 degrees lower than on Wednesday and 3.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7.—J. A. Jenkins, defaulting in this city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in this city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river tentropy line in the city last night and taken across the river last night across the river last night and taken across the river last night across the river last night and taken across the river last night nig San Francisco, September 7.

| Yesterday to disk. | Yesterd